THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE.

Published Daily (except Monday) and Weekly.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION—IN ADVANCE:

Daily, one year, mail postpaid.....$7 00
" six months, " " 3 50
" three " " " 1 75
Weekly, one year, " " 2 00
" six months, " " 1 00
Two copies, one year, mail postpaid.....15 00
No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, N. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1880. NO. 152.

By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

The Loss of the Vera Cruz.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Specials from St. Augustine, Fla., furnish the following additional particulars of the disaster to the steamship City of Vera Cruz:

On Saturday afternoon the steamer encountered a strong gale, which soon increased in fury. It was then about two bells (5 p. m.) The steamer was running on her course, being in about 80 degrees west longitude and 30 degrees 40 minutes north latitude. The sea ran very high, and the City of Vera Cruz labored heavily, but surdily, for some hours. Every effort was made to keep her before the wind, but it was found necessary, at one o'clock on Sunday morning, to throw out a drag to keep her head about. This secured the desired effect for the time being, but the gale had now grown to a hurricane, and immense waves began to break over the doomed steamer. Each succeeding wave tore away pieces of her upper works until her deck was finally swept clear, even the rigging being torn and shattered. The drag ceased to fulfil its functions. As the seas rose over her bows and deluged her decks they soon reached the furnaces and extinguished the fires, the hatches having been torn from their fastenings by the billows. The fires being out, the engines soon stopped, and the City of Vera Cruz lay at the mercy of the storm. Not even the donkey pumps could be worked to relieve the vessel of water she was rapidly making in the hold. In this extremity Capt. Van Sice ordered his men to throw overboard the deck load. The task had been begun about midnight, but the sea was too high to permit of the crew carrying out the captain's orders, for while thus engaged several of the men were carried off their feet by the incoming seas, and many were washed overboard. Capt. Van Sice and his officers acted courageously in the performance of their several duties, but were one by one washed overboard from their positions. The steamer labored in the trough of the sea. As near as can be ascertained the captain perished fully an hour before the vessel finally succumbed. The few remaining alive on board now saw that there was no hope, so they took to the rivers. The life-boats having already disappeared. In fact every boat and raft was stove in when the top hamper went by the board. The sailors and passengers then seized the fragments of the cabin and state room doors, or any other available article that would float, and awaited the terrible end that all knew to be at hand. The surviving sailors state that the vessel was about thirty miles off shore at this time, and the hurricane being at the most terrible fury. By the time the shipwrecked men and women had equipped themselves with their impromptu floats, the final catastrophe occurred, it being then about half-past 5 o'clock, a. m. With one awful and tremendous lurch, the steamer suddenly sank into the ocean, the swirl carrying down many of the living. Of the seventy souls on board before the storm began only thirteen have reached land alive. These thirteen were all men, three of them passengers, eight were hands one engineer, and one oiler. They were all in the water, buffeted by a tempestuous sea, for from twenty-four to twenty-six hours, and there is no doubt but for this ordeal many more would have been saved, for there can be but little doubt that several perished after the foundering of the steamer through exhaustion. Bodies of victims came ashore thirty miles south of this place. Among them was that of Gen. Torbert. The bodies of three females were recovered from the waves along the shore and four other men, probably sailors. These, like others, have been duly buried. One of the bodies is that of a gray-haired man, and near the body of one woman was found that of a young girl. Of course it has been impossible to identify any of these bodies.

There are now about thirty men at Port Orange, all of whom were shipwrecked during the storm.

Items in Noon Telegrams.

Gen. Weaver spoke last night at Augusta, Me. He forbade the fusion movement.

The British House of Commons yesterday was in a bad humor, and suspended one of its Irish members for declaring the House made up of infidels and intolerant, ignorant Presbyterians.

Chili and Peru have made peace. Peru surrenders monitors, razes Callao's fortifications, and promises to be good for 20 years, as well as to pay Chili's war expenses. Chili agrees to pay half of Peru's foreign debt.

A big strike is threatened in England, beginning at Oldham and involving 200,000 hands. Employers would not obey, and already operatives are emigrating. Nine families started yesterday for Fall River, Mass.

Geo. W. Jones, a negro desperado, robbed and fatally wounded a German, near Brenham, Texas, yesterday. Four negroes have been arrested at Waco for the murder of a man and woman on July 12. One of the negroes has made full confession.

NIGHT REPORTS.

Details of Ayoob's Licking.

LONDON, September 4.—Gen. Roberts telegraphs at six o'clock on the evening of the 1st inst., as follows: Ayoob Khan's army has been defeated and dispersed, it is hoped with but slight loss on our side. One British regiment has three officers killed and six wounded, and 18 men killed and 57 wounded. The loss of the native troops on our side is not known, but it is believed not to be excessive. Ayoob Khan's camp was captured and the body of Lieutenant MacLaine was found in the camp, and appearances indicated that he had recently been murdered. It will be remembered that a dispatch from Candahar, on the 21st ult., mentioned that Lieutenant MacLaine, who had been missing since the battle of Kushk and Nakhud, was a prisoner in Ayoob's hands and was well treated.

Yellow Jack.

HAVANA, September 4.—Yellow fever has assumed an epidemic character in the village of San Diego, Del Valla, in the jurisdiction of Saqua, attacking even creoles and causing the death of four hundred persons within a few days. A sick soldier from Saqua passing through the village imported the fever. There were twenty-eight deaths from yellow fever and one death from small pox in Havana during the week ending last Friday.

Items from the Night Telegrams.

Hon. A. P. Laning died yesterday morning.

The Imperial Bank of Berlin has raised its rate of discount to 5½ per cent., and its rate of interest on advances to 6 per cent.

The schooner G. M. Porter has put into Norfolk for repairs, having been run into and damaged by the bark Enchantress, on the 2d inst., while bound for New York.

The hurricane in which the steamship Vera Cruz was lost passed east and north of Key West. No wrecks are reported on the Florida reefs, and no damage was done below Cedar Keys, on the western coast.

Rev. Samuel Dexter Denison, D. D., Honorary Secretary of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, died yesterday at White Plains, in the seventieth year of his age.

Advices from Mexico, of date of August 20th, indicate that at that time there were several promising revolutions on hand. Two of the biggest moving causes are that some of the Congressmen changed their politics between election day and the time of meeting, and that there are rumors that a conspiracy had been formed by General Trevino and American General Ord, to steal some of the Mexican States and make a little State of their own, like Ben Butler.

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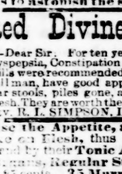
Skilled  Artists.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1880.

A NORTH CAROLINA POLICY.

We have already accomplished enough with convict labor, continued Governor JARVIS in his inaugural address, to teach us that if properly used we can make it an important factor in developing the wealth and resources of the State. With it we have slowly but steadily climbed the mountain side, filling here an immense gorge and there making a huge excavation, till a splendid passway has been made for the locomotive, where but a few years ago the way was impassable for man or beast. With it we have removed barriers that rose up in our way mountain-high, and when they were too high to be scaled we bored through them. With it the engineer, passing under the very backbone of the mighty Blue Ridge, will, in a few days, appear on the western slope to make glad the hearts of those whose hopes have so long been deferred.

In addition to this great work, which I wish to see pushed forward as rapidly as possible, there are other enterprises for the development of the wealth of the State in which this labor may be beneficially employed. The railroad from Fayetteville to Egypt, in which she has a large interest, claims our attention. The State's interest in this road should be secured, and then the road with the convict labor extended up the fertile valley of the Yadkin into the rich mineral deposits of the north-west. When this is completed the force may be withdrawn and with it extend the road from Fayetteville to Wilmington—thus giving railroad facilities to a large portion of our people, and greatly increasing the wealth and prosperity of the sections through which it passes. There are several short lines of projected railway on which this labor may be profitably employed. Thousands of acres of lands in the eastern counties through which the navor-fowl now wings his weary flight, but need the canals, which can be cheaply constructed by this labor, to make them contribute rich harvests to their owners, and much to the aggregate wealth of the State.

But in the employment of this labor there are certain principles of business and State policy that ought to be observed. It ought to be farmed out, where it will be kept actually at work, and never allowed to be idle. The great works upon which it is most likely to be employed will not be completed in years to come. In our impoverished condition the process of construction and development will necessarily be slow. What wo do now ought to be so done that those who are to direct and control years hence may wisely build upon the foundation laid by us. But above all, it ought to be used to enrich North Carolina, to build up her cities and towns, and to make more valuable her lands by constructing lines of travel and ways of transportation which tend in that direction, and which conserve a North Carolina Policy and a North Carolina System.

I very much doubt if these ends can best be obtained by farming out the convicts by legislative enactments. When it is done in this way there is no power to change it till the Legislature meets again, although there may be manifest reasons why there should be a change. A better plan, it seems to me, is to organize a Board of Internal Improvements, which may be composed of certain State officers and certain members of the now existing Boards, which may be done without any extra cost to the State. Give this Board sole power to farm out the convicts for the best interest of the State, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law. Such a Board will be free from local influences, and, I have no doubt, can make better contracts for the State than are secured by the present system. This Board can also hear and determine all complaints as to treatment of convicts or alleged failure in compliance with the terms of the contract.

A common interest and a common patriotism require every citizen of the State to contribute all he can to the development of her resources and the increase of her wealth. Did I say a common interest? Yes. It can be demonstrated upon the simplest principles of political economy that the farmer in Currituck is pecuniarily interested in an increase in the value of the lands of Cherokee. The poorest tax-payer in Buncombe is interested in seeing Raleigh grow to be a great and wealthy city; Raleigh in seeing Beaufort and Wilmington put on a new era of prosperity, and all in seeing Charlotte maintain her steady step to wealth; and what is true of these sections is true of every other section and its people. The taxable property of the State, as shown by the last report of the Auditor, is $146,370,493. To raise enough money from this property for State purposes requires a tax of twenty-nine and two-thirds cents on each hundred dollars worth of property. Now suppose, by constructing highways that lead to our own cities and towns, by encouraging our own people in their efforts to develop the manufacturing interests of the State, by fostering our own trade and commerce and by a just and equal system of valuation, we could in a few years double the taxable value of the property of the State; and it may be done. Is it not perfectly clear that any one individual, no matter in what section he resides, would only have to pay half as much tax on the same property then as now, for as you increase the value of the property to be taxed, the amount of money to be raised remaining the same, you decrease in like proportion the amount each hundred dollars worth of that property has to pay.

But this common interest and common patriotism not only require the construction of our lines of communication so that they lead to our own cities and towns, but they require that our people shall patronize them. While I am free to admit that the trade and commerce of the State cannot be controlled by legislation without injury to many of our best citizens, I at the same time insist that if the shipper in Raleigh or Charlotte can get an outlet on our own coast on as good terms as he can by a route that tends to build up cities and towns of other States he is in duty bound to give North Carolina the preference.

So when our people can buy at home as cheaply as they can abroad, they ought to encourage their home merchants, their home mechanics, their home manufacturers and every enterprise of their own State. All petty jealousies and rivalries between industries and sections which tend to keep one down because it may outstrip another ought to cease, and as the devoted children of one grand old mother, we ought to labor together to help each other, and to make her prosperous and great.

THE RADICAL TARIFF SWINDLE.

Not all Pennsylvanians are given over to the folly of what is called protection to American industry. Not all of them believe in placing the burdens of one man on another man's shoulders, or in making one set of men pay for what is used by another set of men. Prominent among them who are enlightening the poor ignorant people of that State who have been misled into the belief that the people of Pennsylvania profit by the protective tariffs which only enrich a small number of manufacturers, is the Philadelphia *Press*. It is the purpose of protective duties, says that paper, to raise the price of the goods produced by the protected industry. If the system is successful, such goods will command higher prices, and the consumer must pay them. His dollar, therefore, will not go so far as it would without high duties and consequent high prices. If he received more dollars, so that his increase of income would be proportionate to the increase in the cost of what he buys, this would not make much difference. But does the consumer get more dollars as a result of the high-pressure tariff system?

Who are the consumers? It is easy to designate the various classes of producers, but there is no special class of consumers short of the entire bulk of the people. There are the agriculturists of the country, scattered through thirty-eight States and several Territories, who last year produced $620,000,000 of the $700,000,000 of our exports to foreign countries, besides feeding and largely helping to clothe the 49,000,000 of population here at home. Do these millions upon millions of farmers get any more dollars by the high tariff than they would without it? Does the tariff increase the domestic consumption of farm products? Does it not, on the contrary drain the farmers of their dollars to pay extortionate rates for agricultural implements, and for all the commodities they buy of every kind on which duties are levied? Again, are the hundreds of thousands of artisans and mechanics, outside of the manufacturing and mining districts, benefitted by the protective tariff? Does the tariff help the rural carpenter, blacksmith, tailor or shoemaker, the painter, the brickmason or the plasterer? In fact, the tariff, so far as it builds up certain branches of manufactures, actually takes the bread out of the mouths of some of them, seriously contracts their field of labor or drives them into other vocations.

"HANGING A VINDICTIVE NEIGHBOR" is the mild and moderate head-line the *Times* puts over an account of the informal extinction of an unpopular Ohio farmer by his fellow-citizens. Had the event occurred on the other side of the Ohio, the *World* says, the heading would have been, "The Lawless South—Butchery of a Union Man by Ku Klux and Confederate Brigadiers."

The Afghan Chiefs.

Ayoob Khan, England's chief opponent in Afghanistan, is the second of the five sons of the late Ameer, Shere Ali. Of these only himself and his eldest brother Yakoob, the ex-Ameer, now survive, two others having perished in battle and the third by disease. He has hitherto been little more than a ready tool in the hands of the crafty Yakoob. When the latter fled to Herat to head the rebellion of 1871, Ayoob accompanied him, and used all his influence to rally the Heratees round his standard. Yakoob's reconciliation with his father subsequently recalled him to Kabul, and Ayoob remained at Herat, where he has ever since maintained a kind of semi-regal state. He is still in the prime of life, though tending to corpulence, and of markedly unprepossessing appearance. His face shows the broad, heavy outline, low, receding forehead, and small, cunning eye of the genuine Asiatic despot, while the coarse lines of his thick-lipped mouth, though half-hidden by a huge black mustache, are specially unpleasing. He is said, however, to have more than once shown remarkable courage, and his popularity is undoubtedly great in Herat and the north-western Provinces generally.

Up the Country.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

MARION, N. C., Sept. 3, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—THE NEWS is a welcome visitor in this pleasant Piedmontane town, and it occurs to me that some notes from here may not be without interest to your readers.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina, held services here in the Baptist Church yesterday afternoon, September 2d, and, in addition to his usual very impressive rendering of the Ritual, gave to a large and deeply interested congregation a most solemn and eloquent sermon from Romans VIII: 1–4. Never before had a Bishop in his robes been seen by a large part of the audience, to whom, indeed, the Episcopal service was entirely new. The weather was very unfavorable, a heavy rain falling almost at the very hour, but the church was full and the attention striking.

Marion is fortunate in having an excellent school, conducted by Prof. A. L. Johnson, with the assistance of Miss Pescud, of Raleigh. Both of these teachers were at the Normal School, at the University, this Summer, and in their instruction and discipline illustrate the very latest and best methods. They have a large and flourishing school, as they deserve. With the advantages of climate, enjoyed in this region, cheap and excellent living, and the fact that no liquor can be sold within two miles, it should be one of the largest in the country.

A gentleman from Vermont, a naturalist and bee-keeper, who travels about with a hive of Egyptian bees in his carriage, and lectures occasionally, is doing what he can to stimulate bee-culture. There is no doubt money in it, especially in the mountain regions where the flora is so rich and varied. From this point is shipped immense quantities of herbs, roots and barks for medicinal purposes, by the enterprising Hyams Bros. I saw in the street to-day a loaded wagon full of bales of "yarbs," from Bakersville, where they have a branch house.

The boys put up a Democratic flag pole in front of the court house yesterday and the Hancock and English flag floats gallantly in the breeze. This county is largely Democratic, but politics do not run high and the people are quiet, law-abiding, conservative.

Gen. Robt. Vance is to deliver a lecture to Sunday schools here next Sunday and will have a crowd to hear him. He is a great favorite.

Pitt's Nominees.

[From the Greenville Express.]

Of D. C. Moore, the present Representative, it is needless to speak, as he has been before the people of Pitt and elected by a large majority to represent them. His renomination shows that they are well satisfied with him. He is a young man, a farmer, a good man, and worthy of the endorsement he has received.

Mr. E. C. Blount is at present one of the Inferior Court Judges of the county. He is a farmer, and a man of pleasing address and exceedingly popular. He has always been a great favorite with the people of his section, and will make us a safe, honest and good representative.

Col. R. A. Bynum, who leads the ticket as Senator, is well known throughout the county of Pitt. One of our most successful farmers, grown gray in the service of the Democratic party, beloved at home and widely known and respected abroad, he will bring into the Senate an influence that will be for good. He and Mr. Blount both came from representative stock, their fathers and grandfathers before them having represented the people of Pitt county.

Allen Warren, A. L. Blow, J. H. Cherry, B. J. Wilson and J. B. Kilpatrick, the nominees for the various county offices, have all been renominated. They are known to the people and they are respected by the people throughout the length and breadth of Pitt county. They will be elected by the largest majority ever given in Pitt county.

Andrew Joyner, a young and talented member of the bar, was elected by acclamation the District sub-elector for this county. This is a well-merited compliment. No man in the county of his age has done as much valuable work for the cause of Democracy in Pitt county as Andrew Joyner. He is ever willing and ready to do anything for the good of the party.

Death of Benton Utley.

[From the Chapel Hill Ledger.]

Died, near Chapel Hill, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 29th, at 3 o'clock, Benton Utley, in the 69th year of his age.

Mr. Utley was in town last Saturday and voted in the primary election. Late in the afternoon he left town, and through the kind assistance of Mr. Adloy Andrews, who took him out of town in his wagon, he reached the home of his sister, Mrs. Strain, living some two miles from town. Saturday night while eating supper, he was taken sick and fell from the table, and remained unconscious till death. Benton Utley was well known throughout the South by old students of the University, he having kept hotel and attended to business for Miss Nancy Hilliard in the better days of Chapel Hill and the University. This writer knew very little of Mr. Utley when he was wealthy and a leading citizen of the village, having only been acquainted with him for the last year or so. Mr. Utley endeavored to keep posted on State and National affairs. He loved to read, and frequently visited the office of *The Ledger* in search of reading matter. No matter where and when seen, he was always seeking information. Poor soul, he has gone to that land from whence no traveler can ever return. Peace to his ashes.

A Campaign Incident.

[New York World.]

Mr. C. C. Tompkins, United States Marshal for Colorado under Grant, has been arrested because of a trifling discrepancy of $18,050 in his accounts. He was indicted for embezzlement in June, 1879, and in the interim had a fit of delirium tremens, was a delegate to the Chicago Convention and stumped Virginia for Garfield and Reform. He was arrested at Dublin, Va., just as he was about to ascend the platform and electrify his audience by an eloquent presentation of the dangers the country would incur should the hungry and corrupt Democrats swarm into the civil service.

AMONG THE DISPERSED ABROAD.

The True Story of a Double Retribution.

BY DORA DUNBAR.

"They were both from North Carolina," remarked handsome old Judge H., to a party of gay and, apparently, preoccupied listeners. Instinctively I drew my chair nearer—the mention of the dear motherland being an open sesame to my rapt attention, and I begged my old friend to retrace his recital, that I might be ushered into the full merits of the narrative. Delighted with so interested an auditor, he proceeded patiently to rehearse the following story—the names alone being fictitious.

Many years ago two orphan boys, named respectively John Wade and Donald McFarland, emigrated from North Carolina to one of the upper counties of Alabama. John Wade's fortune consisted of a few hundred dollars in gold, obtained by inheritance on the day that he reached his majority; while Donald McFarland had been given a very fair education with which he hoped to hew out his own fortune. Educated in the prevailing belief of that age, that Eldorado was located in the great West, as Alabama and Mississippi were then universally denominated, and having long been intimate, more from the influences of propinquity and similarity of orphanage, than from any congeniality of mind or manners, their resolve to seek their fortunes together in the rich lands of the West, occasioned no surprise in the neighborhood.

The kind family who had adopted Donald McFarland were able to supply him with barely more than his traveling expenses; but prosperity was waiting for the young adventurers. John Wade invested his little wallet of gold, as far as it would go, in a tract of rich, black valley land, just where a flourishing school had lost its principal, and Donald McFarland found a short route to luck that safely dodged the uncertain wrestles to which beginners were usually challenged by the formidable chances of life. Crops were splendid, and the school continued to flourish; both men were amply satisfied with the success that attended their labors. In course of time each one married, and shortly thereafter the current of their lives began to diverge. John Wade delved harder for the dollars, and Mrs. Wade saved and scrimped, and tightened, and grew lank and looked lean, that she and John Wade might be "big rich" at some future day—the day, perhaps, when the springs of the heart were all run dry, the soul was seared, the sympathies jaundiced, and the hands closed to every demand in this tearful world but the grip of the golden dollars. The day came. They built themselves a great two-story brick mansion, severe and precise, and forbidding in its proportions, like the stern lineaments of incarceration. The grand old druidic-looking oaks were slain and split, and sold into the near-by town for winter fuel. A stiff, high, white fence *militaried* in front of the house like a regiment of regulars, flanked on either side by the turnip patch and horse lot, and the front yard was sown down in clover, which, according to the utilitarian ideas of Mrs. Wade, was far better for stock than blue grass. But the high, noble nature of Donald McFarland found expression in pursuits and surroundings of refinement and intellectual culture. His magnetic temperament attracted, and his generous and honorable dealings bound the hearts of all men. His name was a banner under which his fellow-citizens would have bled and died—aye, many a true-hearted old bumpkin swore by "Daniel McFarlin, of North Caliny," and intelligibly proclaimed to the belligerent public "when you tetch him I rises." His home was the very picture of a hearty Scotch welcome. Its architecture was committed to no triumphs of art; its grounds lay under no tribute to modern lines and fancy figures. It was simply a substantial, airy, comfortable dwelling, where the crape-myrtle and mimosa greeted the heart with gentle memories; the honey-suckle and jessamine rippled like songs of love from the lofty brow of mathematical devices, and the pinks and snowdrops, and lilies, and hyacinths, and jonquils, and dahlias, and sweet-Basils, and sweet-Williams, and Johnny-jump-ups, and touch-me-nots, and four-o'clocks, tastefully arranged in borders and stars, and diamonds, and single and double circles, each constituted a stanza in the poem which such a collection of sweet, old fashioned, now considered plebeian flowers, would present to the heart of any North Carolinian. Everything about his premises wore an air of ease, liberality, and hospitality. These two homes were clasped by a common fence; their lands mingled together, "and all of King George's men," could never divide them, and yet a gulf of hatred stood between them as stagnant as the green waters of the Dead Sea. John Wade grew rich, rich, rich; yet the high honors of the land fell not to his share as they did to Donald McFarland, and he hated him for it. Donald McFarland locked his soul against so squalid a feeling for many years, but in time hate begot hate and God forgive the ingratitude of the grandly dowered nature that could covet the only thing denied him—more money than he needed. Nothing answers more promptly to the call than provocation. Soon, cattle began to trespass; valued dogs were shot down; servants were forbidden accustomed pass-ways; the expense of the common fence was being unequally divided; and chickens bore fatal resemblances. To each man had been born one child; to John Wade a son and to Donald McFarland a daughter. The early devotion of these children to each other had been a source of sweetest pleasure, but in later years became the consummation of woe to both families. Every advantage that money could give had been afforded their education. Annie McFarland had the same calm heaven-blue serenity of countenance that had always made the presence of her mother seem like a benediction. She was tall and graceful, with a mind all abloom with the highest culture of those æsthetic tastes so inseparable from a delicately refined organism. Splendid musical accomplishments and elegant manners added to the purest, most unostentatious piety completed as lovely a character "as ever breathed the breath of life." John Wade, Jr., was handsome, gentlemanly and agreeable, but pitifully cowardly of heart; notwithstanding he would have died for Annie McFarland, and when his father vowed that he would see him returned to dust before he should marry Donald McFarland's daughter, John Wade, Jr., trembled like an aspen leaf, and when he added to that the black oath of disinheritance if he heard of his fooling around the girl any longer, John Wade, Jr, grew deathly pale and gasped an agonizing farewell to the only love of his life. Nor was there any comfort in the sordid assurances of his mother, as she brushed down her rusty alpaca, dived her scrawny yellow hand into the old pocket that seemed as deep as the Gulf of Mexico and screwed out therefrom a ball of knotty home-spun thread to darn the globes in John Senior's stockings. "I tell you, John, money will bring any of 'em over, and you can take your pick of the pile—I wouldn't waste my time on that high-headed upstart."

"D—n everything, and if there's anything besides, d—n it too!" vociferated John, under the smarting of the mustard plaster that his mother had designed for a cataplasm.

"I see you learned how to be a fool with all your other learning, John," was the affectionate conclusion dashed after the retreating figure of her miserable, miserable son. Poor John!

"Too bad for a blessing, too good for a curse,
I would in my soul he were better or worse."

His character lacked the two great bulwarks of manhood—physical courage and that high, delicate sense of honor without which no created man was ever a gentleman. Annie McFarland never knew, in the gentle humility of her heart, that the sweet influences of her society had grafted upon his unenviable nature the best traits of his character. She loved and trusted him, but his cowardice of heart—that most contemptible thing to a proud woman—acted as a sufficient styptic to her bleeding heart. Donald McFarland and his noble wife were silently ecstatic over the turn that their affairs had taken, and now comes the simple relation of succeeding lineal events without the collateral circumstances attending them. John Wade, Jr., married agreeably to the wishes of his parents and settled down in the great brick mansion. Annie McFarland married an elegant gentleman from Louisiana and moved with him to that State. John Wade, Sr., and his wife died, leaving their fortune to John Wade, Jr.; the latter soon after died, leaving the fortune to his wife and child. The child died, and the widow came into full possession of the property. She then married a gentleman in Louisiana, gave birth to one child and died, leaving the fortune to it and her husband. The child died, and the second husband of the widow of John Wade, Jr., inherited the great Wade fortune. This man *then married Annie McFarland* who was at that time, a childless widow. He soon after died, leaving to Annie the entire fortune. She then died and the hard earned and long coveted money of his bitter foe, John Wade, fell at last into the nervous folded hands of Donald McFarland, when the beloved wife and idolized child were both slumbering under the sod, and not an object of human love remained to him. Wearily the majestic wreck of a brilliant life paces his silent halls—bitterly waving away the ghastly gold—vainly wooing surcease of sorrow—eagerly reaching the morrows for the grave from which he so long shrank in horror; his fine head, now snowy white, bowed ever and ever in humble prayer that the curse of John Wade's money may fetter him no longer, and those who love him say that God is only purifying his noble soul of the one great sin of his life, the coveting of John Wade's gold.

Pilgrimages the Rage.

[From the New York Times.]

The Catholics are not a whit behind the Mohammedans in their pilgrimages this year. The annual *hadj* to Mecca is so much a matter of course that it is only brought to mind when a cargo of the faithful is lost, as was recently reported—happily, falsely reported—by cable of the Jeddah. Scarcely has the ripple created by this rumor died away, when the Duke of Norfolk, as head of the English Roman Catholics, announces the first nominally representative English pilgrimage to Lourdes, where the Virgin appeared to three peasant children twenty-two years ago. The official circular says that the pilgrimage, which begins on the 8th of September, is undertaken "In reparation to the immaculate Mother of God, and to implore her intercession with the sacred heart of her Son for the conversion of sinners, for the return of England and Scotland to the faith, and for France." Cardinal Manning and the Duke, bearing the banner of St. George, are expected to lead the pilgrims. There will be no lack of followers when a Duke and a Cardinal lead, and the pilgrimage bids fair to be a remarkable one. Not less remarkable, though in a different way, are the scenes at the shrine of Our Lady of Knock. Knock, it may be remembered, is the little Irish town where the apparition of the Virgin was seen to appear on the gable end of the chapel now nearly a year ago. Ever since then the belief in the miracle has steadily grown, until now the correspondence from the village would almost surpass belief were it not singularly unanimous. One writer declares that at the recent Festival of the Assumption certainly not less than 20,000 people were gathered about the chapel, and he gives reasons why he thinks that estimate a half too small. Knock is so insignificant a place, that to lodge such a multitude is out of the question, and so they form ranks of kneelers about the church, who pass the night singing, praying, and watching for a new sign, which they are ready to see in any such trifle as the flickering of a candle or a flash of lightning. Without any ill-natured sneers, which are equally easy and illiberal, it may be pointed out that the modern pilgrimage is scarcely worthy to be put on the same plane with those of old. Those were essentially devotional, but now no small share of the worshipers are in search mainly of supernatural cures. And even when there is no such selfish motive, it is one thing to dress in coarse clothing and, staff in hand, painfully walk to the distant shrine, and quite another thing to participate in what resembles nothing else so much as a "personally conducted" pleasure tour, with all the comforts of special trains and abundant refreshment. There are shrines in Mexico and Canada, but none, we believe, in the United States. In 1874, however, some 120 pilgrims went from this country to Lourdes.

If twenty grains make one scruple, how many will it take to make one doubt?

Widow Rigsby's Sal.

[Breckinridge (Ky.) News.]

About the forlornest specimen of masculine humanity eye ever looked upon is an old bachelor in search of a wife—a creature who has wasted all the best years of his life in digging and delving to accumulate store of treasures to lay up where thieves break in and steal, or by an endorsement on a neighbor's paper to see it all go glimmering some fine morning after a term of the Circuit Court, and snugly stowed away in the sheriff's saddle pockets. Not that the accumulations of every old bachelor are stolen by thieves or lost through indorsements. Some of them—I might say the majority of them—are sharp enough when it comes to looking after their money. But when old age comes on apace, the hair grows thin and gray, wrinkles furrow the face, and the rheumatics lay hold of joint and marrow, then the old, decrepit, worn-out creatures begin to feel the need of a woman about the house, and straightway look about them for the desired article of furniture. And did you ever know them to fail in clapping their eyes upon the youngest, buxomest, liveliest, gayest girl in the neighborhood?

There's Sal Rigsby, for instance. Ask "Gypsy," who is her bosom friend, or "Innocent Ed.," who thinks the sun rises in her pretty face and sets in her shoe-tracks. There isn't a gayer girl in all Breckinridge county than Sal. Her eye is the blackest and sauciest, her lips are the reddest and poutingest, and her step the lightest and quickest in the dance, between Clover and Rough creeks and Pinchecce and Custer. She is, too, as wild as a colt and frolicsome as a kitten.

Mrs. Rigsby, her mother, is a widow, and Sal is her only child. Of course she adores the girl, and her anxiety on her account is almost as great and unbearable as the spasms of rheumatiz that periodically visit her left knee and right wrist.

"I jes' know," is her constant plaint poured into any sympathetic ear; "I jes' know that Sal will marry some no 'count ornary feller, an' I'll hev to keep him, 'cause Sal'll never leave this house long's my ole bones is above the groun'."

A near neighbor of Mrs. Rigsby is old Si Boland, the shrewdest farmer on Rock Lick, who is also reputed to be the richest man in the neighborhood, and whose portrait I outlined in the opening paragraph of this sketch.

Old Si, a month or two ago, took it into his head that there was something lacking about the place. His barns were filled with excellent tobacco, sure to bring a good price when put on the market; his cribs were full of corn; his horses and mules, and cows and calves, and hogs and sheep were fat, hearty, and prolific—the admiration and envy of every farmer for ten miles around. His acres are many and in a high state of cultivation. His house is large, roomy, set on a hill, surrounded by a charming maple grove, and well-furnished inside. It lacks but one thing to make it a perfect home. It needs a housewife. The wonder is that it took him nearly half a century to discover the want. But the realization came at last, and, as he claims to be a "minute man" in all matters of business, he hesitated not upon the order of his going in search of a helpmeet, but went at once.

His first step was to provide himself with a new suit of clothes from top to toe. His next was to attend service at Goshen church to select the needful article of domestic furniture.

Another accomplishment of Sal Rigsby's I neglected to mention. She sings like a nightingale, and her fresh, young voice rings through the hymning at old Goshen on church Sundays like a chime of silver bells.

Her musical voice stole in at old Si's ears and captured the heart that time and selfishness had toughened into gristle. Her pretty, piquant face was a pleasant picture to his weak and bleary eyes.

"By golly!" he chuckled to himself, as he rubbed his horny and skeleton hands together; "that's the girl for me. I've knowed her sence she was a little kitten. She's smart an' she's lively, as was her mammy afore her. Ah! I used to think right peart o' her mammy in my young days, when she was putty Polly Slocum, but then I was too pore to marry. Ef she has brung up her girl as she was brung up, I'll be an uncommon lucky feller. Yes, by gum, I've made up my mind."

The old wretch never once thought about Polly Rigsby's girl having something to say herself in such a bargain.

That was the last Sunday we had meeting at Goshen.

Old Si was never the man to let grass grow under his feet when anything was to be done. So that night, after arraying his scraggy neck in an immaculate standing collar, and swathing it with a gaudy crimson choker—the clerk at Moorman's store had solemnly assured him was "the latest agony"—found him at the widow Rigsby's house.

As luck would have it none of Sal's numerous beaux put in an appearance, and he had a clear field. And, as further luck would have it, the widow was confined to her bed with the rheumatiz, and old Si and Sal had the "best" room all to themselves.

"Sal," said the old rascal, "I've knowed you ever sence you was a baby, but I never knowed till to-day what a mons'ous fine singer you was. Can't you give us a song—one o' them hymes what was sung to-d'y over at Goshen?"

Now Sal Rigsby, like all other girls, has her little vanities. She is really a good and sweet singer, and she likes to be told of it. Besides, she found an additional incentive to be obliging to old Si that night in the thought that flashed into her pretty head that he had come over to court her mother. The little goose did not imagine for a moment that the old fox preferred the plump and tender little pullet to the tough old hen. And, to tell the truth, she was not at all averse to the idea of a stepfather. The foolish girl did not imagine for a moment that the old scamp was after her. So she sang hymn after hymn to him, never dreaming that with every one she was but confirming him more and more in the determination he had formed in church that morning.

All things have an end, and finally there was an end to the singing in the Widow Rigsby's best room.

"Sal," said old Si, hitching his chair a little nearer to her, "I s'pose as peart a girl as you be has plenty o' beaux trapesing arter her now."

"Laws! Mister Boland," she exclaimed, blushing rosily, "what put that into your head?"

"Why, kase I know the young men round here is not blind nor fools," said the old fellow.

"Psho, now; I'd like to know what'd make 'em come after me," she rejoined, fishing for a compliment.

"They's got eyes to see and hearts to love with," responded old Si, sententiously.

"O, you flatterer!" giggling, and with a mischievous glance out of the corner of the eye, for she began to get a glimpse of the truth.

"Nary a flatter, Sal. But though young men kin love they can't every one take keer o' a wife arter he gits her," said old Si, hitching his chair a little closer.

"I dessay," said Sal, smiling to herself.

"An' then they's liable to change their min's, Sal. A young man's generally took with every purty face he sees, as many a pore young wife knows to her sorrow."

"I dessay," said Sal, still smiling, and curious to know what was coming next.

"A steddy man, now, who has lived long 'nough to know his own min', and git together somethin' to keep a wife from slavin' herse'f to death at hard work, is much better for a husband to a good gal like yes, Sal, than one o' them onsteady youngsters I see hangin' roun' you sometimes."

"I think so too, Mr. Boland," said the wicked creature.

"Sal, s'pose I was to tell you that I know one o' them kind o' men who has fell in love with you?" a leering smirk on his face that he imagined was a captivating smile.

"Oh, Mr. Boland!" trying to keep from laughing outright.

"S'pose I was to tell you that he wants you to marry him? What'd you say?" edging his chair still closer.

"I'd say you was trying to make fun o' me," endeavoring to look as demure as a kitten playing with a mouse it intends to make a meal of directly.

"But s'pose he was to come hisself an' tell you what I've tole you, an' ax you to marry him, Sal, what'd you say?" very earnestly.

"It would depend on who he was," sedately, for she was now sure of her man.

"S'pose it was me, Sal?" suddenly throwing himself upon his knees before her. "S'pose it was me, and I axed you, as I do now, to marry me?"

"Laws! Mr. Boland!" springing from her chair, pretending the utmost astonishment, "this is carrying the joke too far. Pray get up."

"But Sal," rather lugubrious, "its no joke. I mean zackly what I say. Will you marry me?"

"Pray get up, Mr. Boland; suppose mammy, or some one, should step in. Please get up."

"But say, Sal," despairingly, "will you marry me?"

"I cannot, Mr. Boland."

"What?" incredulously.

"I will not, Mr. Boland," firmly. "And you must get up and behave yourself, or I'll leave the room."

Slowly old Si arose to his feet. For a moment he looked as if he was on the point of knocking her down. Then he appeared to think better of it. Then he stopped to the side-table and picked up his hat.

"Miss Rigsby," very severely and scornfully, "Miss Rigsby, you're a young fool!"

"Mr. Boland," with a deep contempt, "you are an old fool!"

"Good evening, *Miss* Rigsby."

"Good evening, *Mister* Boland."

And out of the door he bolted, his face as red as a turkey gobbler's snout, followed by peals of ringing, silvery laughter from the sauce-box he had confidently made up his mind to marry.

And now all those who were in Moorman's store last Saturday evening when Bob Wells told of the imprudence of some one of our Rock Lick girls, whose name he withheld, will know why it was that old Si exclaimed with so much apparently uncalled-for vehemence:

"I'll bet a dollar it was the Widow Rigsby's Sal!"

Ireland Miracles.

[From the New York World.]

As yet no pilgrimages have been made to Limerick, but the wonders lately seen there are both as strange and as well attested as any other ancient or modern miracle. Early in the evening of Sunday, the Feast of Our Blessed Lady, some two hundred inmates of the Orphanage of Mount St. Vincent left the convent to play in the grounds in front of the buildings. The weather was very pleasant, but occasionally there were both thunder and lightning, which the children were told would not hurt them if they prayed for protection to Our Lady of Succor. Accordingly they did so when the thunder came, and upon one of their number crying, "Oh, look there!" and pointing to a group of trees, the whole number saw in the air above them the figure of the Blessed Virgin. She seems to rest on a cloud, supported by angels, who carried in their disengaged hands branches of some sort covered with foliage. She was robed in white, gathered at the waist with a blue sash, the infant Saviour was borne in her right arm, and a rosary hung by her left. So vivid was the image that the children, some of whom were well grown, were able to declare that the beads of the rosary were white, and were strung at some distance from each other. That evening the apparition vanished before the children were able to summon the Sisters of the convent, but the next evening it came again. This time she was robed wholly in white, and was surrounded with silvery light, and one of the nuns also saw the strange vision. Various other members of the community, who did not see her, saw sights scarcely less strange. At sunset, it is declared, globes of light of brilliant hues came floating through the air, and some of them passed through the windows. And on another occasion, which is as late as the account extend, a statue of Our Blessed Lady was enveloped in a flood of light. As the statue is said to be inaccessibly situated on a wall 30 feet from the ground, and in front on an area of about one acre, which is so open that concealment of any apparatus is impossible, no explanation can readily be suggested, and the strange occurrence is best left without comment until further advices.

Grandpa—"Now, Tommy, can you tell me where port comes from?" Tommy—"No, sir; but I know where it goes to." The question is not pressed.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1880.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 4.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly South or West, partly cloudy weather.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's register, thermometer, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1880:

8 o'clock, a. m.,	73	4 o'clock, p. m.,	94
12 " m.	80	6 " "	85
	85		

Index to New Advertisements.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker—Special notices.
A. A. Page—Lumber and Shingles.
Leibertz & Co., New York—Book agents wanted.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

Is it real fresh, startling news to say that its hot?

Every letter put in the Raleigh postoffice yesterday went straight to its destination.

The latest soundings give eight inches of mud at the crossings and as many feet everywhere else.

The Raleigh Light Infantry fair will come off on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights. Go to it.

Night services will be resumed at the Church of the Good Shepherd to-night, and service beginning at 8 o'clock.

The day after the circus and only one marriage license issued, but there'll be many more before the snow flies.

One day Beecher announced as his text, "My brethren, it's d—d hot!" We wish Beecher was going to preach in Raleigh to-day.

The Mayor issued one search warrant yesterday and continued three cases until Monday, and this was all he could do the day after the circus.

We learn from a friend at Chapel Hill that there is a decided increase in students at the University over last year, and the Observer says there are sixty odd "Fresh" at the University.

The Probate Court was engaged yesterday in considering the case of the will of the late Samuel Rowland, to which caveat has been entered. The decision was reserved until Monday.

The people of this county don't exactly vote for Gen. Jackson yet—but there *is* a clubhouse in the lower part of the county with "Tilden, Vance and Reform" still sticking on its door.

We saw at Briggs's, Friday, a specimen of the hammerless shot-gun, and as our acquaintance of the subject is overshadowing his business, people who are interested in such matters had better go and look at the gun for themselves.

Justice Barbee yesterday had Rosa Malone before him on two charges of larceny. Rosa was required to give bond of $— in each case, and failing to do so, went up, which reminds us of that beautiful nursery rhyme:

He who takes what isn't his'n
Soon or late shall go to prison.

The Justice also issued a warrant for the arrest of a white man named George Goodwin, charged with shooting a colored man named James Bunch. Bunch was shot in the head, and may die at any moment.

Perhaps the largest stable ever built in the State—and one which certainly ought to be big enough for any State—is that on Wilmington street, built by Messrs. Tucker and leased by Mr. W. E. V. Jackson. It took 200,000 feet of lumber to build and 140,000 shingles to cover it. It contains 120 stalls, of which 25 are box stalls, 8 feet 2 inches by 9 feet. The main stable is 162 by 62 feet. It has a shed 162 by 41 feet, containing stalls and a mule shed 62 by 9 feet. When the Western road is pushed through to Paint Rock, which will be about the 1st of June, Raleigh will be within 48 hours of Cincinnati, and the mules raised in Kentucky and sold in the great Ohio market will be sent here by thousands and sold all over the State, supplying the farmers at cheaper rates than have ever been known, and giving another source of revenue to Raleigh. In this trade the mammoth stable just built, and admirably adapted for all its purposes, will take a leading part. It is in all respects well arranged and the ventilation especially is admirable.

LAST WEEK'S DEAD.—The mortuary report for the week ending Saturday evening at sunset, September 4th, 1880, was as follows:

August 29—*Infant of John Taylor, colored, 2d Ward, age two months, dysentery.

August 30—William Bridgers, colored, 1st Ward, age forty-three years, acute peritonitis.

September 1—William W. Jones, white, 2d Ward, age 31 years, typhoid fever.

September 2—*Rachel Arnold, white, beyond the northeast limits of the city, age 65 years, dropsy and cholera morbus.

Those marked * had no physician.

There has been an increase in the number of cases of remittent and intermittent fevers. One case of diphtheria was reported to the Superintendent of Health.

LAST WEEK'S COTTON FIGURES.—Mr. A. A. Thompson, Secretary of the Board of Trade, has handed us the following statement of the movement of cotton in Raleigh during the past week and last year:

Receipts for the year 1879 and 1880,	52,548
Receipts for the year 1878 and 1879,	46,192
Increase for the year,	6,356
Receipts for the week ended September 4,	585
Receipts for the same week last year,	57
Increase for the week,	528
Receipts for same week 1878,	17
Total receipts so far this year,	585
Total receipts same time last year,	57
Increase to date,	528

Receipts indicate that cotton is opening rapidly and the bulk of the crop will probably be in market earlier than ever before known.

THE STATE CANVASS.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Mebaneville, Alamance county, Saturday, Sept. 11.

Mt. Vernon, Rowan county, Monday, Sept. 13.

Statesville, Iredell county, Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Mocksville, Davie county, Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Yadkinville, Yadkin county, Thursday, Sept. 16.

Elkin, Surry county, Friday, Sept. 17.

Dobson, Surry county, Saturday, September 18.

Dalton, Stokes county, Monday, Sept. 20.

Danbury, Stokes county, Tuesday, September 21.

Madison, Rockingham county, Wednesday, Sept. 22.

Wentworth, Rockingham county, Thursday, Sept. 23.

Hon. R. F. Armfield and Hon. A. M. Scales will attend such of the above places in their respective districts as do not conflict with appointments previously made.

Lieut-Governor Robinson and Attorney General Kenan will speak at

Columbus, Polk county, Monday, October 4th.

Hendersonville, Henderson, Tuesday, October 5th.

Brevard, Transylvania, Wednesday, October 6th.

Mills River, Henderson, Thursday, October 7th.

Hominy, Buncombe county, Friday, October 8th.

Waynesville, Haywood county, Saturday, October 9th.

Webster, Jackson county, Monday, October 11th.

Franklin, Macon county, Tuesday, October 12th.

Nantihala, Macon county, Thursday, October 14th.

Hayesville, Clay county, Friday, October 15th.

Murphy, Cherokee county, Saturday, October 16th.

Valley Town, Cherokee county, Monday, October 18th.

Robbinsville, Graham county, Tuesday, October 19th.

Charleston, Swain county, Thursday, October 21st.

Hon. Robt. B. Vance will also attend such of the above appointments as do not conflict with his previous engagements.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

General W. R. COX and M. A. BLEDSOE, Esq., candidates for Congress in this District, will address the people at the following times and places:

Durham, Tuesday, September 7th.
Flat River, Wednesday, September 8th.
Cedar Grove, Thursday, September 9th.
Cates, Friday, September 10th.
Chapel Hill, Saturday, September 11th.

RALEIGH TOWNSHIP DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The meeting of the Democrats of Raleigh township was called to order in Metropolitan Hall at noon yesterday by R. G. Dunn, Esq., who briefly stated the object of the meeting which was to elect an executive committee for Raleigh township and also delegates to the county convention.

Capt. J. J. Fray was called to the chair, and W. M. Busbee, Esq., was elected secretary.

Messrs. J. J. Fray, W. M. Russ, R. H. Lewis, C. E. Johnson and A. H. Temple were elected executive committee men for the township, and the following gentlemen were elected as sub-committees for their respective wards:

1st Ward, J. J. Fray, R. W. Belo, and A. Jones.

2d Ward, W. M. Russ, R. W. Taylor and D. W. Royster.

3d Ward, R. H. Lewis, G. Rosenthal and B. B. Lewis.

4th Ward, N. W. West, E. O. Macy and C. B. Root.

5th Ward, C. E. Johnson, Matt Moore and H. H. Roberts.

Outside Ward, A. H. Temple, R. G. Dunn and S. F. Mordecai.

Col. Faison moved that the meeting now proceed to elect delegates to the County Convention. On motion the number of delegates was fixed at 43, the number of votes to which the township is entitled in the County Convention.

The following named gentlemen were elected delegates: Matt. Moore, R. T. Gray, W. J. Peele, John W. Horton, P. C. Fleming, H. E. Heartt, J. B. Dunn, W. H. Pace, John D. Thompson, W. J. Weir, G. V. Strong, N. B. Broughton, R. W. Belo, John W. Thompson, Geo. Taylor, A. H. Temple, Sam. Wilder, T. P. Devereux, S. F. Mordecai, Jno. Gatling, R. G. Dunn, Adam Hang, R. H. Lewis, P. F. Faison, R. H. Battle, N. R. Richardson, L. C. Manly, P. F. Pescud, P. C. Hardie, N. W. West, C. B. Root, E. O. Macy, G. H. Snow, E. J. Hardin, Wm. Simpson, Sol. J. Allen, W. M. Russ, R. W. Taylor, M. L. Haynes, J. J. Johnson, W. E. Anderson, J. H. Mullen and Frank Brannan.

OUR NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Again the Tuckers have put in a new advertisement, because they have just got in a new lot of goods, and they want people to know about them, and people need not hesitate to buy goods as many as they desire from these gentlemen, because Messrs. L. A. Page & Co. tell them in THE NEWS where to buy lumber for store-houses for them, and by sending to Edw. Leibertz & Co. they can, for fifty cents, learn how to keep all accounts concerning them. The American Book Exchange has inaugurated a Literary Revolution and the Humphrey's Homeopathic Co. has discovered that as a soft answer turneth away wrath so the mild power cures.

THE RADICAL CAMPAIGN FUND.—Collections and deposits of Internal Revenue in the 4th District of North Carolina for week ending September 4, 1880:

Monday,	$4,652.26
Tuesday,	244.66
Wednesday,	674.02
Thursday,	275.49
Friday,	2,601.94
Saturday,	274.65
	$8,723.02

If you wish to take care of your health, take air.

CHURCH NOTICES.—Services at the different churches of the city will be held to-day as follows:—

First Baptist.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 8 p. m., school at 9 a. m.

Edenton Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m., and at 8 p. m. by Rev. W. S. Black. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Second Baptist Church.—Services at 11 a. m., and 8 p. m., by Rev. W. R. Gwaltney. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—Services on Sundays at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Week days, Wednesdays, Fridays and Holydays, 9:30 a. m. Holy Communion first and third Sundays in every month. Seats all free. Every one cordially invited.

Christ Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and at 5:30 p. m., Rev. Dr. Marshall. Sunday-school at 4:30 p. m.

Person Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m., by Rev. Thomas W. Smith. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

First Presbyterian Church.—There will be no services in this church to-day. Sunday School at 9:30 o'clock.

Second Presbyterian.—Services at 11 a. m. by the Pastor. Seats all free. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

The regular prayer-meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association is held at 5 o'clock p. m., in their hall in the Holleman building.

COLORED CHURCHES.

Services will also be held at the several colored churches as follows:

First Baptist.—Rev. Mr. Green pastor, services at 11 and 7:30.

Second Baptist.—Rev. Mr. Howell, pastor, services at 11 and 7:30.

St. Paul's Methodist.—Rev. B. W. Morris, pastor, services at 11 and 7:30.

Methodist Church, (in East Raleigh.)—Rev. Jacob Horne, pastor, services at 11 and 7:30.

Congregational.—Rev. Mr. Smith, pastor, services at 11 and 7:30.

Judge Buxton in Bertie.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WINDSOR, N. C., Aug. 31, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—A portion of our people had the opportunity to-day of hearing Judge Buxton speak. By arrangement, he was replied to by P. H. Winston, Sr.

The Judge stated that he was pleased to come to the county of the Outlaws, Winstons, Cherry and Thompsons. That he came as a private man. He pledged his solemn word that if elected he would endeavor to the best of his ability to meet the obligations of his office as the servant of the people. This much by way of introduction.

"I was brought up at the feet of the leaders of the old Whig party." Then followed his oft reported apostrophe to the Whig party. He put in a good word for the anti-war Democracy.

"All of the best men—the leaders—of the two old parties united in opposing the heresies of nullification and secession." The Judge narrated a short history of the war, but failed to mention his own connection with it. He said he disliked to refer to these painful memories, and would not do so except for the fact that we gain wisdom from the past.

"The same causes are now at work that brought on the late war; the same purpose to appeal to sectional prejudice; the same feeling of disaffection to the government; the same desire to array class against class and to draw the color line. All seem to point to a recurrence to the same unfortunate affair."

The Judge here reviewed the birth and rise (and he may have added the fall) of the party to which his early training carried him. He characterized the Republican party as the giver of freedom to the negro; the author of a healthy, strong, vigorous national currency, one that has kept faith with the public credit; a protective party—protective of labor and industries. He placed great stress on the magnanimity of his party. "The war was suppressed with lenient measures. There were no confiscations, no banishments, no arrests, no fines, no bloodshed." The Judge reviewed the reconstruction measures. He took great credit to his party because Alexander H. Stephens was allowed to take his seat in Congress and occupy the same seat he had before the war. Also that Gens. Johnston, Vance, Ransom, Scales and others were allowed seats in the National Assembly. These are instances of Republican magnanimity.

"The Republican party is replete with blessings. Any candid man will say that the Constitution of '68 is exactly suited for a free people." He spoke of the homestead, laborers' and mechanic's lien law, and the abolishment of imprisonment for debt.

The Judge grew excited over the landlord and tenant act, and when he came to working the roads by taxation, one could see that he was on his hobby.

"You are not allowed to vote for your county officers." "Hold Robeson and save the State" was the fraud by which the unlawful Convention of '75 was held. The people are robbed of their rights. Magistrates have too much jurisdiction. The Inferior Courts must be dispensed with.

"It is unpleasant to refer to a gentleman who is not present. I shall say nothing as to his personal character; his record is public property." The Judge gave the history of the special tax bonds, and said that "although Jarvis was not improperly influenced, yet he has committed himself to this unfortunate legislation." "The circumstantial evidence in the case shows that there was no purpose to make a *bona fide* sale of the Western Road. It was a trick to get rid of it!" The Judge's time was out, and he closed.

Judge Buxton is not a good public speaker. He makes himself understood. His speech was received coldly and at the close was greeted by feeble cheering. His efforts will not damage the Democratic party.

P. H. Winston, Sr., replied in a speech of an hour. He answered Judge Buxton thoroughly in every material point, and throughout his speech was greeted with much laughter and applause from all present—especially the colored people.

Mr. Winston represented Gov. Jarvis and the friends of the Governor are highly gratified at the manner in which he performed that service.

After Mr. Winston finished Mr. A. M. Moore, the Republican candidate for Attorney-General, spoke for an hour. Mr. Moore is the best speaker on his ticket, and is popular with his party in this District.

DON.

Legal Prosecution of Animals.

[WILLIAM JONES, F. S. A.]

In the seventeenth century the cases of law proceedings against animals became rare, for the Church at this period had almost renounced these absurd practices. Thus, for example, in the "Ritual of Evreux," of 1606, Cardinal Duperron declares that no one should exorcise animals nor use prayers and formulas without his express permission. But the delusion was too widespread to be restrained. In Spain and Italy exorcists abounded, as in France. Azpilcenta, of Navarre, a distinguished Spanish canonist, asserts that rats when exorcised were ordered to depart for foreign countries, and would march in large bodies to the seacoast, and thence set off swimming in search of desert islands. Father Manoel Bernardes, in his "Nova Floresta" (published at Lisbon, 1706–1708), gives a long account of the trial of ants in Brazil in the commencement of the eighteenth century. The particulars are too long to be given in detail, but it appears that the monks of St. Anthony complained of the sacrilegious behavior of certain ants that ate their grain, and otherwise misconducted themselves, devouring the cloths of the altar, and bringing into the church pieces of shrouds from the graves beneath the church. The sentence was that the friars should provide a suitable place for the ants to remove to, which seems to have satisfied the defendants—*it nigrum campis agmen;* millions of ants immediately came out, forming themselves in long, dense columns, and proceeded direct to the field assigned to them.

In America birds of prey and insects were excommunicated. The Baron de la Houtan, who toward the end of the seventeenth century passed several years in Canada, relates that "the number of turtle-doves was so great in that country that the bishop was obliged to excommunicate them several times on account of the damages done by them." A similar infliction was pronounced in Peru against the *termites*, a species of white ant, that had got into a library and devoured a great number of books. In the "Voyages of La Perouse," it is stated that millions of cockroaches got into the bread-room, and recourse was had to exorcisms more than once.

The ceremonies attending the exorcism of animals were sometimes accompanied by a loud clashing of musical instruments: thus, it is mentioned in the "Life of St. Patrick," that he was unable with the most formidable interdicts to drive away a cloud of bats that had been taken for demons; but what his formulas could not effect was done by a deafening sound of cymbals, which drove them away, as may well be imagined, in great affright. The greatest of the numerous miracles ascribed to St. Patrick was that of driving the venomous reptiles out of Ireland. Colgan seriously relates that the saint accomplished this feat by beating a drum, which he struck with such fervor that he knocked a hole in it, thereby endangering the success of the miracle, but an angel appearing mended the drum, and the patched instrument was long exhibited as a holy relic. The Rev. Alban Butler, however, in his "Life of St. Patrick," states as a popular tradition of the Irish, that the miracle was given by his staff, called the "Staff of Jesus," which was kept in great veneration at Dublin.

Ribadeneira, the Jesuit author of "Lives of the Saints," states that no venomous beasts after the miracle could live or breathe in Ireland, "and even the very wood (of the country) has virtue against poison, so that it is reported of King's College, Cambridge, that being built of Irish wood no spider doth ever come near it."—*Abridged from Land and Water.*

Poker and Protestantism.

[Times Report of Scientific Association.]

Among the most important papers read at the closing session was Mrs. Erminnie Smith's paper on the "Decline of Poker Among the American Indians." It showed careful research and unusual power of drawing interesting conclusions from irrelevant facts, but with its main conclusion much dissent will be found. Mrs. Smith asserts that the decline of poker among the Indians is due to the spread of Protestantism. Now, it is well established that poker is a purely Protestant game. It was invented in the United States, and was introduced into England by General Schenck, who was sent abroad by the Government for that especial purpose. England and the United States are, beyond all controversy, Protestant countries—that is to say, countries in which the influence of Protestantism is supreme. In these countries only does poker flourish, and there is not a single Roman Catholic, Mahommedan or pagan country in which the game is known.

Obviously, the spread of Protestantism among the Indians cannot be the cause of the decline of poker. The true cause is, undoubtedly, the remarkable increase in the value of poker hands which has been in slow progress during the last twenty years. As Prof. Harkness—who was present at the meeting of the association—well knows, the prevalence of four aces and straight flushes during the last expedition to observe the transit of Venus was eleven and three-quarter times greater than it was during the last preceding expedition. The Indians, stimulated by the frequency with which they have held fours and straight flushes, have recklessly bet their money and other valuables, and have lost them to post-traders. As a result, they have no longer the means with which to play, and the game has consequently declined. It is strange that Prof. Harkness did not join in the discussion which followed Mrs. Smith's paper and point out the mistaken nature of her conclusions.

The Russian peasantry make pilgrimages on certain annual feast-days to the Church of Our Lady at Mosdok, which is credited with having a miracle-working portrait of the Virgin Mary. Near the church there is a huge oak, the special virtues of which are attributed to a picture of St. George, let into the bark of the tree about a century ago by a pious monk. If the picture be there, it is invisible, the bark having grown over it in due course of time; but the pilgrims have faith in its miraculous healing powers, and lay their offering at the foot of the tree, the leaves of which they believe to be a sovereign cure for ophthalmia, rheumatism and tic douloureux.

This Morning's Telegrams.

Coney Island Racing.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, CONEY ISLAND, September 4.—The first race, a dash of five furlongs, all ages, Brambaletta won; Ripple second; Emily F. third. Time 1:02¼.

Second race, a selling race, mile and a quarter, Warfield won; New York Weekly second; Una third. Time 2:12½.

Third race, Bouquet stakes, for two-year old colts and fillies, three-fourths of a mile, Spinaway won; Barrett second; Lady Roseberry third. Time 1:16¾.

Fourth race, for the great challenge stakes, sweepstakes for all ages, mile and a-half, Luke Blackburn won by eight lengths; Monitor second; Uncas third; One Dime away off. Time 2:38.

Fifth race, handicap steeple chase, regular steeple chase course. The starters were Disturbance, Bertha, and Dandy. Disturbance balked badly, and was scarcely in the race. Dandy was nearly a furlong ahead of Bertha when he threw his rider at the three-quarter pole, and Bertha continuing without accident, crossed the line winner by quarter of a mile. Dandy was caught and mounted by Delaney, his rider, one of whose fingers was broken, and finished second, about a furlong before Disturbance, third. Time 6:09¼.

Reports of the Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.—The New Orleans *Democrat* publishes specials, giving the condition of the cotton crop to September 3d, from Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Florida and Tennessee.

In Louisiana the weather is generally reported very unfavorable. Damage is reported from boll worms, army worm, rust and shedding, eight parishes reporting not more than a half crop. The average yield is 700 lbs seed cotton per acre.

In Mississippi the weather has been very bad, and the condition of the crop has generally changed for the worse from last week. Damage about 20 per cent. Picking was suspended at some points 3 to 6 days on account of rain. The average yield is 750 lbs.

In Texas the weather has been favorable and the condition of the crop has improved. Boll worms are doing some damage in ten counties. Average yield 800 pounds.

In Alabama the weather is rainy and unfavorable. Damage about 22 per cent. Average yield 450 pounds.

In Arkansas there has been too much rain. In some parts the crop will be an average one, in others 20 per cent. damage is reported. Average yield 850 pounds.

In Georgia too much rain. Yield one-half a bale.

In Tennessee only half a crop will be realized. Yield one-fourth of a bale.

Preserved in Oil.

LONDON, September 4.—The *Globe* says: "Russian papers contain an account of a floating tank of kerosene, on its way from Baka, at Tsaritsin on the Volga, and containing thousands of tons of the fluid. The workmen entered the reservoir with a naked light, and it is believed that 30 persons have perished."

Items in this Morning's Telegrams.

The stock market was strong and buoyant. Sales 229,467 shares.

The Lords don't seem to be much alarmed by the resolutions against them in the Commons.

Eversfield & Co., Buffalo, N. Y., have not found clothing trade profitable, and failed yesterday for $100,000.

The ex-State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, A. C. Noyes, died at West Point Friday night, from a paralytic stroke.

The London *Times* pitches into Messrs. Forster, Parnell & Co., and rejoices at the prospect of seeing them choked off.

Upsetting a coal oil lamp yesterday cost an insurance company $50,000. The money is to go to Marshall Bros., whose rolling-mill was burned.

A lamp exploded in Salamanca, N. Y., on Friday night, and burnt up a big hotel and twenty-one other buildings. Total loss $157,000—insurance $60,000.

News from Buenos Ayres represents that in consequence of the closing of the Provisional Chambers, the legislative functions of that body have been assumed by the National Congress.

Gladstone entered the House of Commons for the first time since his sickness during the session yesterday afternoon, and was received with tremendous cheering. He is looking well.

A dispatch from Kurrachee Sinde says: "The report of General Roberts's victory over Ayoob Khan has been received here. He says he captured 10,000 men. This statement is improbable."

The District Health Officer at Washington has forbidden any vessel from Cuba or South America to enter the port without first obtaining a clean bill of health. Afraid of yellow fever.

In the British House of Commons last night Mr. Cowen pitched into the Government for intention to bombard Constantinople, &c., and Sir Charles Dilke said Mr. Cowen was another. Parliament will be prorogued on Tuesday.

The weekly statement of the New York associated banks shows the following changes: Loans increase, $1,204,700. Specie increase, $20,900. Legal tenders decrease, $794,100. Deposits increase, $763,900. Circulation decrease, $54,500. Reserve decrease, $964,175. The banks now hold $5,679,400 in excess of legal requirements.

Berlin dispatches say that the Nihilists are after the Czar again, trying to blow him up this time. These coincidences are very curious. In our country they try to get the Chief Magistrate elevated when he travels about, and in Russia they try to get him elevated too, but the means are different. The police dug up the mine and sent it to the Museum at St. Petersburg.

STATE POLITICAL NOTES:—

A friend in Bertie writes us that Major Latham will beat Mr. Grandy 1,200 votes.

Secretary-of-the-State-Committee J. C. L. Harris writes the New York *Times* that beaten in political argument in North Carolina, the Democrats resort to violence. Gen. Rufus Barringer, by using up Major Dowd, so enraged the Democracy that fifteen of them chopped up an inoffensive colored man, who is now lying with his abdomen cut open and his bowels protruding. This outrage occurred in the usual place, the other side of the Pocosin, and Harris adds that when Col. R. T. Bennett, who is running for Judge, heard of this he said, "The boys have played hell this time."

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

Beaufort county married one white and three black couples in August.

The *Register* says Concord's cotton receipts for the year just ended were 8,301 bales. The corn crop in Cabarrus is good.

Mr. D. W. Jarvis, of Pantego, tells the Washington *Press* of a new species of rice which he calls Japanese rice. He has experimented with it for two years; the first year he planted about one pint and was reimbursed with three pecks. The second year, that is the past season he planted about two and one-half pecks and had for a return forty or fifty bushels.

Science and Shooting.

[From the New York Times.]

The meeting of the American Scientific Association came to an end on Wednesday. Prof. A. M. Mayer, at the closing session, discussed with great learning and ability the theory of shooting birds on the wing. He asserted that he once shot at the leading one of a flock of birds and killed the third bird behind it. This was a brilliant and unusual display of skill in scientific shooting. In most cases when a scientific person shoots at the leading bird of a flock, he either hits the dog or his shot lodges in the trunk of a tree. Prof. Mayer evidently shoots unusually well, and his skill is probably due to his novel and ingenious system of aiming at birds on the wing. He informed the members of the association that when he wishes to hit a flying bird he aims some distance in advance of the object. As is well known, the practice of ordinary sportsmen is to aim two or three feet behind the bird, so that if it suddenly turns back in its flight it may manage to run against the shot. The plan advocated by the Professor will startle people by its novelty, but there is reason to believe that it is in the main a good one.

No F. F. V. for Him.

[From the Galveston News.]

There was a little shooting scrape at a little town in the interior of Texas not long ago, and it was not long before a *News* reporter was on the spot interviewing one of the principals.

"So you are going to write it up?" said the survivor.

"Yes, I want all the facts."

"I don't care a cent what you say about the shooting, but I have one little favor to ask."

The reporter said he would grant it cheerfully if he could.

"Well" said the shootist, "I want you to put down that my grandfather was one of Lafitte's pirates, and the worst cut-throat of the gang."

The reporter stared a little, but the shootist went on to say:

"Please put in that one of my uncles was hung by the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, and two more of them are making shoes in the Illinois penitentiary; that another one is practicing law in New York, and my only sister ran away from home with the clown of a circus; that as far as you can learn there is not a member of the family that has not done something disgraceful."

"Why, what do you want all that in the paper for?"

"Because I am sick of reading in the papers that every fellow who has a little shooting scrape belongs to one of the most respectable families in the country. Just put it down, Mr. ——, that one of the parents to the unfortunate affair has been a highly disreputable family. If you don't put it that way you will wish you had."

An Unrepudiated Bond.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

A man with a grip-sack in his hand halted before a Detroit fruit stand and priced a choice variety of peaches. When told that they were 20 cents a dozen he whistled to himself, walked softly around, and finally asked:

"Are you a Baptist?"

"Hardly."

"Neither am I. I didn't know but that if we both belonged to the same denomination, you'd throw off a little. Do you lean on the Methodists?"

"Can't say that I do."

"That's my case. I never did take much stock in the Methodists. Twenty cents a dozen is an awful price on these peaches, considering how tight money is. I expect you are a Universalist, eh?"

"No."

"Neither am I. Can't you say 15 cents for a dozen of these?"

"Hardly."

"Aren't you an Episcopalian?"

"No, sir."

"Neither am I, but I was afraid you were. I've been a sort o' looking you over, and I shouldn't wonder if you trained with the United Brethren. Come, now, own up."

"I never attend that church," was the steady reply.

"Nor I, either. Say, what are you, anyhow?"

"I'm a hard-baked old sinner."

"No! Whoop! That's my case to a dot! I'm called the wickedest man in Washtenaw county! I knew there was a bond of sympathy between us if we could only find it out! Now, do you say 15 cents for a dozen?"

The fruit dealer counted them out without a further objection.

WAIFS:—

Toddlekins is a very small man indeed, but he said he never minded it at all until his three boys grew up to be tall, strapping young fellows and his wife began to cut down their old clothes to fit him. And then he said he did get mad.

Villiere Powell, aged 19, and Achille Thomas, aged 23, both colored, were hanged yesterday in front of the court-house of St. James parish, La., in the presence of three thousand spectators, for the murder of Theogene Gaudet, a storekeeper at Longview, on the 20th of May last for robbery. They made short speeches confessing the deed and warning their friends against bad habits. Both died in 26 minutes, from strangulation.

"Why," some writer asks, "is a brilliant man less brilliant with his wife than with any one else?" Well, we suppose she asks him for money oftener than any one else. You take to borrowing money regularly and constantly of your dearest and most brilliant friend, and see what will become of his brilliancy in your presence.

DIED.

WEST—In this city, on the 4th inst., Miss WINIFRED MARSHALL WEST. Funeral services will take place at the Salisbury Street Baptist Church at 5 o'clock this evening. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

City Business Items.

Fall stock of Carpets and Oil Cloths just received, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Ladi s' Merino and All Wool Vests, and a well selected assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, just opened by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Beautiful stock of Prints for Fall and Winter. Printed Marine Cloths.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker are opening a large line of new Dress Goods, just selected by their buyer, Col. W. H. H. Tucker, and it is a good time to see them.

On account of holiday my store will be closed Monday, September 6th, 1880. My friends and customers are respectfully requested to make their purchases to-day.
It M. GRAUMAN

Good Business Rooms to Rent.—The Rooms over Williamson & Upchurch, fronting on Fayetteville street, will be rented on reasonable terms. Apply at
THE NEWS OFFICE.

Something Entirely New.—The Lea H'd. They are made of the finest stock and warranted to wear. Crushing does not destroy the texture, while its extreme lightness will tend to make it the popular hat for travelling sporting, opera, or ordinary street wear. Price only $1.25 and $1.50
R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

We have just received an invoice of Austin's Forest Flower Cologne. The most fashionable perfume of the day. With each bottle is given a perfumed Japanese handkerchief—a perfect novelty.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

The daily increasing use of Olive oil as an article of food, is attracting public attention more and more to the necessity of caution in buying, so as to get a pure and genuine article. The advertisement of Mr. E. J. Hardin in to-day's paper, advertising the famous "Francesconi" brand of Oil, imported direct in hermetically sealed cans, and bottled here by himself, is worth the attention of all who like salads and salad oil.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c per lb, and always fresh.
E. J. HARDIN

Wanted—A first-class fast Harness-maker—one that can cut and fit in all the branches. None but first-class need apply. References required
E. F. WYATT & SON,
East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

To the Members of the Convention:—While in Raleigh it will be to your interest to stop in the Hardware, Stove and House-furnishing Store of J. C. Brewster, where you will find all the novelties of the season. The celebrated XX Oil, the most comfortable bed for hot weather. Price only $2.50 SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Fly Fans, Fly Traps, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sole agent for the improved Parker Shot Gun and the celebrated Remington Rifle. A fine line sportsman's goods always on hand. Tinroofing and job work all kinds a specialty.
J. C. BREWSTER,
Holleman Building,
Raleigh, N. C.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first class. Prices low. Call and see us. Daily's North Carolina Cut Plug Tobacco. Whitney's celebrated Durham Smoking, eight varieties. Pocket Cut Plug Tobacco. Chewing Tobacco.
ANDREWS &

Special Notices.

[illegible] of [illegible] W. C. Dortch, Memphis, Tenn.: "My wife children, general debility and weakness, Peruvian Bark and Iron Bitters. Sold by Wm. Lamb & Bro.

The Georgia Liberty Bonds will buy RALEIGH. Neuralgine will cure Neuralgia and Headache. Neuralgine will cure Headache in a case of death. Moral: Go to your Druggists and get a bottle of Neuralgine and be relieved. Sold by PESCUD, LEE & CO. and WM SIMPSON, Cod.

Sufferers, Read This!—If you are afflicted with Neuralgia or Headache, you can be speedily relieved by taking the specific, NEURALGINE. It is purely in its action, entirely free from opium and other narcotics. It contains [illegible] and will cure [illegible] Sold by PESCUD, LEE & CO. and WM SIMPSON, Cod.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"BOOK-KEEPING [illegible]" puts out "this wonderful book by which a bride entry in a few hours. Mailed for 50 cents. Agents wanted everywhere. Ten thousand sold in New York alone. Address:
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17 Marion st., New York City.
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SHINGLES
at short notice. Address or apply to L. A. Page & Co. (successors to A. H. Page & Co.) Hoffman's Richmond county on the R. & A. A. L. R. R.
Sept. 4, 1880—wlmo

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CURES
Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics
Proved from ample experience an entire success. Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable, they are the only medicines adapted to popular use.

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1.	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
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4.	Diarrhea of Children or Adults,	25
5.	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting,	25
7.	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis,	25
8.	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo,	25
10.	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	Suppressed or Painful Periods,	25
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14.	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions,	25
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For sale by druggists, or sent by the Case, or single Vial, free of charge, on receipt of price. Send for Dr. Humphreys' Book on Disease, &c., (144 pages), also Illustrated Catalogue, FREE.
Address, Humphreys' Homeopathic Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., New York.
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THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....SEPTEMBER 5, 1880.

By Telegraph.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Money strong at 2a3. Exchange—long 4.80½; short 4.83. State bonds dull and nominal. Governments quiet but firm.

Cotton dull and irregular; sales 465 bales; uplands 11 11-16a11 13-16. Futures steady; September delivery 11.01; October 10.54; November 10.43; December 10.43; January 10.54; February 10.68.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher. Corn firmer and quiet. Pork heavy at $16.00. Lard firm at $8.32½. Spirits turpentine 36½. Rosin $1.45. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Southern, firmer; Western firm and higher; Southern red 95a$1.02; amber $1.03a1.08; No. 1 Md. nominal; No. 2 Western red—spot, September $1.00¾a1.00¾; October $1.05¼a1.05¾; November $1.06¾a1.07; December $1.08¼a1.08¾. Corn—Southern quiet. Western dull and neglected; Southern white 51a53; yellow nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 4—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged; uplands 7; Orleans 7 1-16; receipts 4,800 bales—all American; sales 5,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; uplands, low middling clause, September delivery 6¾, 29-32, 15-16, 29-32; September and October 6¾; October and November 6 9-32. Futures dull. Lard 43s. 6d.

MARKET REPORT--NIGHT.

NEW YORK, September 4.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.80¾. Government bonds quiet and strong; five per cents. 1.02⅜; four-and a-half per cents. 1.10⅜; four per cents. 1.10¼. State bonds nominal.

Cotton dull and irregular; sales 370 bales; uplands 11 11-16; Orleans 11 13-16; consolidated net receipts 6,474 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,886 bales; net receipts none; gross receipts none. Futures closed dull but steady; sales 54,000 bales; September delivery 10.98; October 10.52; November 10.41; December 10.42; January 10.53; February 10.66; March 10.79; April 10.93.

Southern flour unchanged and dull. Wheat 1a1½c. better, closing weak; ungraded red 97a $1.03. Corn ½a¾c. better, closing dull but scarcely so firm; ungraded 51a51¾. Oats opened higher but closed heavy at 1a1¼ lower; No. 3 41a41½. Hops unchanged, with moderate demand. Coffee firm and very quiet; Rio 14¼a 17. Sugar steady, with moderate inquiry; molasses sugar 7; Muscovado 7 13-16; centrifugal 8a8 1-16; fair to good refining 7¾a7¾; prime 7 14-16a8; refined steady; standard "A" 10¼a 10¾. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice about steady with fair trade. Rosin unchanged at $1.45a1.50. Turpentine steady at 36½. Wool rather more steady with fair inquiry; domestic fleece 36a48; pulled 20a45; unwashed 15a35; Texas 18a38. Pork dull, without quotable change; new mess spot $15.95a16.00; middles quiet and steady; long clear $8.85; short 9¼; long and short 9¼. Lard about steady with very light trade. Freights dull.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.—Flour dull; extra family $3.75a4.75. Wheat firm at 94¼. Corn active, firm and higher at 45½. Oats active, firm and higher at 34. Pork firm at $16.00. Lard steady and in fair demand at $8.50. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 5⅝; ribs $8.75; sides $9.00. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders $6.25; ribs $9.60; sides $10.00; hams, sugar-cured, $12.25a12.50. Whisky firm and active at $1.12.

CINCINNATI, September 4.—Flour—heavy; family $4.25a4.60; fancy 4.75a5.50. Wheat quiet; No. 2 amber 87a88; No. 2 red winter 91a92. Corn active and firm; No. 2 mixed 45. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed 32a33. Pork quiet at $16.00. Lard in good demand at $7.80a8.00. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; shoulders $5.75; ribs $8.75. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders $6.37½; ribs $9.50; sides $9.87½. Whisky active and firm at $1.12. Sugar steady; hards 11¼a11¼. Hogs firm; common $4.10a4.70; light $4.75a5.00; packing $4.85a5.25; butchers $5.30a5.40.

CHICAGO, September 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat fairly active and a shade higher and stronger; No. 2 Chicago spring 87¾a88 cash; 88⅜a88⅞ in October and 89½ in November. Corn unsettled and closing weak at 39⅜ cash, 40⅜a40½ in September and October. Oats active, firm and higher at 28 bid cash, and 28½ in September and October. Pork active, firm and higher at $17.50. Lard steady and in fair demand at $7.87½a7.90. Bulk meats fairly active and a shade higher; shoulders $5.60 bid; rib $8.45a8.50; clear $8.55a8.60. Whisky in good demand and a shade higher.

ST. LOUIS, September 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened higher but declined; No. 2 red fall 89¼a89½ cash; 90¼a91 in October; 89a89½ for the year. Corn higher at 36a36½ cash, 37½ in October. Oats easier at 28¼a29½ cash, 28 in October. Whisky steady at $1.13. Pork firmer; $15.85 asked. Lard quiet at 9⅝. Bulk meats quiet in car lots; rib 9½. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—Oats firm; Western white 40a41; mixed 38a39. Provisions firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; "A" soft 10⅜. Whisky unchanged. Freights unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C. September 4.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 34½. Rosin firm at $1.20 for strained, and $1.25 for good strained. Tar steady at $1.65. Crude turpentine firm at $2.10 for yellow dip and virgin. Corn unchanged.

SEPT. 4.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, steady, 10⅝, 10¼, 9½, net receipts 675 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11½, net receipts 467 bales; Baltimore, quiet, 11⅜, 10⅝, 10 3-16, net receipts 1 bale; Boston, steady, 11⅜, 11⅛, 10½, net receipts 88 bales; Wilmington, dull, 10⅜, 10⅛, none; Philadelphia, dull, 12, 11⅜, 10⅜, net receipts 46 bales; Savannah, easy, 10⅜, 10⅛, 9⅞, net receipts 2,334 bales; New Orleans, quiet, 10⅜, 10⅛, 9⅞, net receipts 753 bales; Mobile, quiet, 10⅜, 10¼, none, net receipts 367 bales; Memphis, quiet, 10⅜, net receipts 67 bales; Augusta, dull, 10⅛, 10¼, 9⅞, net receipts 676 bales; Charleston, weak, 11, 10⅜, 10, net receipts 1,389 bales.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, September 4.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market opened steady at 34 cents per gallon, with sales later of 40 casks city distilled at 34½ cents, and 50 do regular packages at the same figure, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1.12½ for strained and $1.17½ for good strained, with sales of 500 bbls. strained at quotations, 500 do. at $1.15, and 500 do good strained at $1.20.

TAR.—The market was steady at $1.60 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales of receipts at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at $1.90 for yellow dip and virgin, with sales of receipts at quotations, closing strong at $2.10 bid.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with small sales reported on a basis of 10⅜ cents per pound for middling. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	—	cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	—	" "
Strict Good Ordinary	—	" "
Low Middling	10½	" "
Middling	10⅜	" "
Good Middling	—	" "

PEANUTS.—Sales reported at 30@40 cents for shelling stock, 50 cents for ordinary, 60 cents for prime, 70 cents for extra prime, and 80 cents for fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	121 bales.
Spirits turpentine	76 casks.
Rosin	257 bbls.
Tar	41 "
Crude turpentine	34 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, September 4.]

The market yesterday closed quiet and steady.

Good Middling	10⅜
Middling	10½
Strict Low Middling	10¼
Low Middling	10

Receipts for the week, 263 bales.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, September 4 1880

Middling new	10⅜
Middling old	10½
Strict Low Middling	10⅜
Low Middling	
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Middling Stains	
Low Middling Stains	
Good Ordinary Stains	

Tone of market steady.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

PARTIN & CROWDER.

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, September 4, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ none	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	10 a	
" " hams	12½a	
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	9¾a	
" " shoulders,	7¾a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	25
Beeswax	18 a	20
Corn	67½a	
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	17½a	
" good "	15½a	
Chickens, Spring	17½a	20
Eggs, per dozen	12½a	
Flour, North Carolina	5 50 a	6 00
Hay, timothy	1 25 a	
Molassses, Cuba	43 a	35
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	a	
" unpeeled	a	
Peas, white, per bushel	a	
" stock, "	a	
Pork, North Carolina	a	
Potatoes sweet	1 00 a	
" Irish	1 40 a	
Rags, mixed	1¾a	
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	11¼a	
" yellow	9¾a	
Syrup, S. H.	50 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Better Than Ever,

BECAUSE THE

Chances are Better!

That is to say, I confidently expect to sell more goods during the season than ever before. First, because I will have a larger stock and greater variety. Second, because I will be enabled to sell at such prices as will induce and increase trade.

If my customers want a

Suit of Clothes

Either for MEN OR BOYS, I will have it. If they want Shoes for Ladies, Children or Men, or Boots of any style, they will always be on hand.

Boyden's Hand-Made Shoes

For Men cannot be excelled.

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK OF ALL CLASSES OF DRY GOODS.

—o—

THE

Celebrated Pearl Shirt

The cheapest on the market. Very superior in quality and make up. Unlaundried only $1. Laundried $1.25.

Our goods and prices will bear the closest inspection, and defy competition.

J. P. GULLEY.

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FOR SALE.

A House and Lot on Halifax street, in the City of Raleigh, in a highly improved condition, lot about one acre, being the property of Mrs. M. A. Lawrence.

For particulars apply to

GEO. H. SNOW.

aug28-dtf.

THE YADKIN VALLEY NEWS

Published Weekly,

AT ONLY $1.00 PER ANNUM.

All who subscribe now will get it one year for only 50 cents. Clubs of three only 35 cents each. Address,

"THE NEWS,"

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—IS A—

RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Published weekly, and devoted to the Intellectual, Moral and Spiritual Interest of the People.

It numbers among its correspondents many of the very best writers of the Southern Presbyterian Church. It is thoroughly orthodox on all questions of doctrine, but free and outspoken in its views on all open questions. It allows and invites free discussion within the bounds of courtesy.

In popularity the PRESBYTERIAN is constantly advancing. It is the

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Price per annum, $2.65; or for one year to any new subscriber, $2.15.

Address, JOHN McLAURIN,
Editor and Proprietor,
aug27-1w. Wilmington, N. C.

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A PRACTICAL PRINTER WHO CAN do office work and discharge the duties of Local Editor, to take a third or half interest in the *Border Review*. Only a small amount of money required.

Address "BORDER REVIEW,"
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Gent's Furnishing House and Factory,

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Fine Dress-Shirts and Night-Shirts Made to Measure a Specialty.

NO FIT, NO SALE.

A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for 1 undried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.

HENRY T. MILLER,
jy2-1y. 915 Main Street, Richmond.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily,	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m		5 00 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m		10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m		11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m		3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m		7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m		9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m		11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m		3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday		8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun		10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday		10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday		5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun		5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun		7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

☞ Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen. Passenger Agent.
feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1880.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 18, the following schedule will be operated on this Railway:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN.

No. 1. Leave Wilmington at 6:00 P M; Arrive at Hamlet at 1:27 A M; " at Charlotte at 7:00 A M

No. 2. Leave Charlotte at 7:25 P M; Arrive at Hamlet at 12:32 A M; " at Wilmington at 8:30 A M

No. 1 train is daily except Sunday, but makes no connection to Raleigh on Saturdays.

No. 2 train is daily except Saturdays.

SHELBY DIVISION: MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AND EXPRESS.

No. 3. Leave Charlotte 8:00 A M; Arrive at Shelby 12:00 P M

No. 4 Leave Shelby 2:00 P M; Arrive at Charlotte 6:00 P M

LOCAL FREIGHT AND ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Wilmington 6:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg 4:40 P M
Leaves Charlotte 4:15 A M
Arrives at Laurinburg 4:00 P M
Leaves Laurinburg 5:30 A M
Arrives at Charlotte 4:20 P M
Leaves Laurinburg 5:00 A M
Arrives at Wilmington 4:15 P M

These trains leave Wilmington and Charlotte Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; Laurinburg, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Close connections at Charlotte via Statesville to all points in Western North Carolina and to Asheville. Also via Spartanburg to Hendersonville, adjacent points and Asheville.

Passengers for Asheville via either route leaving Wilmington at 6 P M, will arrive destination at 7 P M, next day.

Sleeping-Car accommodations on through Trains to and from Charlotte and Wilmington.

There will also be through Sleepers run to and from Raleigh and Charlotte.

V. Q. JOHNSON,
my 20-tf General Superintendent.

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je 22-to jan 26, '81

WOOD AND COAL.—J. D. WHITAKER'S order boxes to be found in the following popular business houses:

ANDREWS & FERRALL, Grocers, on Fayetteville street.

M. GRAUSMAN, Grocer, on Fayetteville street.

PRITCHARD & BROOKS, Hillsboro and Salisbury streets, and also one in

COTTON EXCHANGE ROOM.

Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - $3.50
Wood, pine, sawed to order, - - - 3.00
Reduction on car load lots. June 8—1y.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Petersburg Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
PETERSBURG, VA.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June 14

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Petersburg daily at	1:07 p m
Arrive at Weldon at	3:20 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Petersburg daily (except Sunday) at	7:45 p m
Arrive at Weldon at	12:20 a m

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at	1:10 p m
Arrive at Petersburg at	3:30 p m

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at	4:20 a m
Arrive at Petersburg at	9:00 a m

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and sleeping cars on night and day trains Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN,
Dispatcher of Trains.

R. M. SULLY,
je25-tf. General Superintendent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, trains on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	2:30
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	3:14
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	3:37
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	3:5
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	4:13
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	4:37
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	4:56
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	5:41
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	6:02
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	6:25
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	6:42
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	7:00
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	7:23
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	7:59
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	8:30

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, trains on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	3.20
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	3.35
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	3.51
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	3.58
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	4.14
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	4.27
Franklinton,	9.55	Macon,	4.40
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	4.52
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	5.05
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	5.13
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	5.24
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	5.40
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	6.01
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	6.38
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	6.55
Littleton,	P. M. 12.13	Wake,	7.06
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	7.10
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	7.25
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	7.3
Arrive—		Arrive at—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	7.50

JOHN C. WINDER,
Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

Western North Carolina R. R.,

Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS.	West. No. 1. Arrive.	East. No. 2. Arrive.
Salisbury,	10.30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12.08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1.02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2.38 a m	11.34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4.22 a m	9.47 p m
Marion,	5.22 a m	8.47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6.23 a m	7.26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6.12 p m
Head of Road,	8.20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping Car accommodations on both trains, Nos 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head o Road.

This schedule enables the travelling public to make their entire trip over the mountains from Morganton to Asheville in day light.

A. B. ANDREWS,
jy3-tf. General Sup't.

OLD DOMINION LINE,

Favorite Passenger and Freight Route Between New York AND THE South!

The magnificent Ocean U. S. Mail Steamships of this Company leave New York every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 p. m., for Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond, Va., connecting directly with through trains for Raleigh, and all points in North Carolina and beyond. Fares low and include meals and State rooms, first class tickets. Baggage checked through. The small boats of the Company make daily trips from Norfork to Old Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe, Vue de L'Eau, Hampton, &c.

Tickets for sale at all principal points.

General office of the Company, 107 Greenwich street, New York.

aug3-1m. W. H. STANFORD, Sec'y.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

Reduced Passenger Rates via the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and Connections.

Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates:

Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Washington and return, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.00, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m. arrive at Richmond at 4:39 p. m., Washington at 9:25 p. m., Baltimore at 11:35 p. m., Philadelphia 3:25 a. m., New York 6:45 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8:40 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth, 5:15 p. m., Baltimore, 7:30 a.m., Philadelphia, 10:50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS BADGER,
jy25—tf Gen. Pass. Agent.

The People Appreciate Merit

EAGLE AND PHENIX

Columbus, Ga.

SMOOTHEST, STRONGEST, BEST

BALL SEWING THREAD

1878 *1879*

Production Doubled. Again Doubled

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Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.

THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.

It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.

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Raleigh Machinery Agency

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THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT.

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GREAT SOUTHERN

Engine and Boiler,

Manufactured by Talbott & Sons, Richmond, Va. I will sell on as reasonable time as reliable manufacturers themselves. We will SATISFACTORILY GUARANTEE that the Talbott Engine and Boiler has the best and most reliable improvements and is the best machinery sold in this State. Come to "HEADQUARTERS FOR MACHINERY" and see for yourselves.

WAYNE ALLCOTT,
Manufacturers' Agent.

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

jy1—1y. RALEIGH, N. C.

W. E. TANNER & CO.,

METROPOLITAN

IRON WORKS,

6th and 7th, and Canal Streets, RICHMOND, Va.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Portable & Stationary Engines,

BOILERS, SAW MILLS,

AND OTHER MACHINERY.

Our Patent Spark Extinguisher

IS THE ONLY PERFECT ONE

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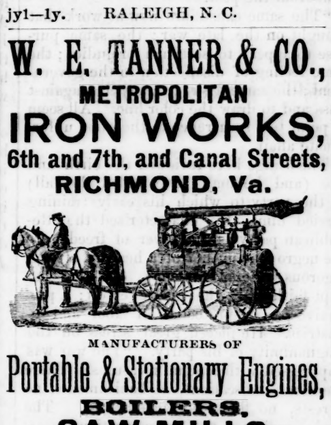

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THE FALL TERM OF 1880 opens Tuesday, August 25th. Board and tuition in English $85 per session of twenty weeks. Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.

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June 8—tf. Principal.

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JULIUS LEWIS & CO.,

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Largest Stock in North Carolina.

Hardware of Every Description,

Wagon Works: EAST HARGETT STREET.

Store: FISHER BUILDING.

J. C. BREWSTER,

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!

Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the thing for Hotels, Offices, Cottages, Sportsmen, &c.

PRICES $2.50 3.00 3.50

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A FULL STOCK OF

REFRIGERATORS, FREEZERS, WATER COOLERS

FLORAL SETS, FLOWER POTS, FRUIT JARS, &c.

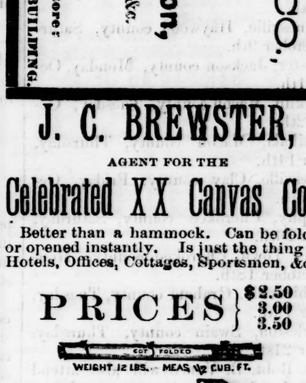
Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.

HARDWARE, STOVES AND TINWARE, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH, GLASS, &c, &c.

J. C. BREWSTER

Holleman Building,
RALEIGH, N. C.

t oct 1, '80



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ICE CREAM FREEZERS

The Best in the World.

FRUIT JARS

ALL KINDS.

PRESERVING KETTLES, APPLE PARERS, IMPROVED FLY FANS, FLY TRAPS.

THOS. H. BRIGGS & SONS,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

HARDWARE.

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JEWELRY, Watches, Diamonds, Spectacles,

—AND—

Medals and Badge-Pins a Specialty.

THE largest stock of goods in the South. Solid Silver and Plated Ware. Goods sold at factory prices. Watch repairing a specialty. Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed.

John H. Tyler & Co.,

Successors to MITCHELL & TYLER,

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The oldest Jewelry House in the South.

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THE NICEST PLACE

IN RALEIGH IS

Moseley's Confectionery,

ICE CREAM and DINING HALL

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LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

The best of everything! Nothing served unless it is inspected and guaranteed in every particular. Everybody goes to Moseley's, and the ladies in particular. The purest of Ice Cream, Lemon Ice, Moseley's Novelty Ice Cream, Soda Water and Lemonade. All at Moseley's.

Fresh stock of Candies, Raisins, Nuts and Fruits. Friel's Bread—3 for 25c.—Simpson's Cakes, always fresh and nice. Do not fail to call at

MOSELEY'S.

aug29-tf.

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Operation for Eight Years.

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B. F. LONG,
Secretary.

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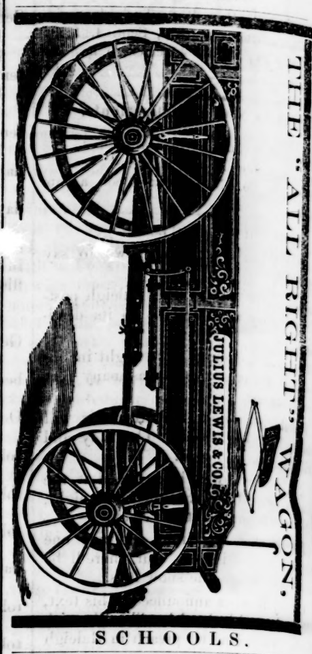

SCHOOLS.

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